Comparative literature

Fourth year English department

Theory: Part 2

The American school
See pages 68-85

Problems with French school

- —- what is retained in the influenced text?
- **What is rejected?**
- Why and how is the material absorbed?
- They became less strict in practice.

Henry Remak:

- Definition of Com. Lit.
- Beyond geographical and linguistic boundaries
- In relation to other areas of knowledge

Academic background

modernist literary criticism

Interdisciplinarity

Comparison:

Detween two or more different literatures

Detween literature and other fields of cognition (music, painting, sculpture, architecture, philosophy, sociology.. etc).

Unlike French school

leaves it all to the comparatist to lay the grounds for his or her study,

Which means

INDIVIDUALITY IDEPOLITICIZATION

1- individuality

Less disciplinary rules, more individual perspectives

☐ The influences between international literatures are ignored and an emphasis is placed on humanity's collective achievements through time and place and across disciplinary lines

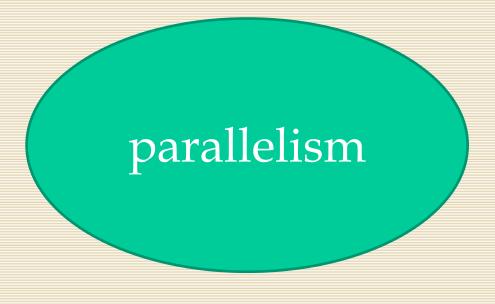
Depoliticization

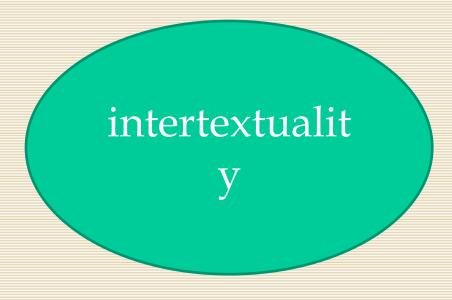
DE - POLITIC - IZATIO

(ANTI-POLITICS)

- The opposite of nationalism
- Not related to anti nationalism
- **Puts politics aside**

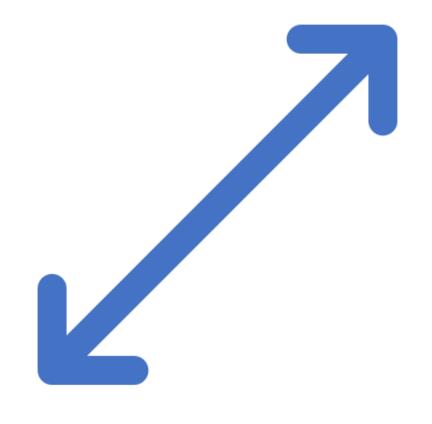
Theories of the American school





parallelism

Claims that there are affinities between the literatures of different peoples whose social evolution is similar, regardless of whether or not there is any mutual influence or direct relation between them.



(1) The 'Parallelism' Theory

Ihab Hassan, and other American critics suggest 'parallelism' as an alternative to the theory of 'influence' in comparative literature.

intertxtuality

M. Enani defines it as the relation between two or more texts at a level which affects the way or ways of reading the new text (the 'intertext,' allowing into its own contexture implications, echoes or influences of other texts).

This reminds us of Barth and T. S. Eliot



